THE PEOPLES' BANK

OF LOGAN.

Deposits secured by Individual Liability of over

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

OFFICE, Room No. 5, Opera House.

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THE FIRST BANK

OF LOGAN, OHIO.

Paid in Cash Capital, \$50,000.

John Walker, President.

es a general banking business, receives sits, discounts paper, and buys and sells

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BANK-In central room in the James

ATTORNEYS.

G. W. BREHM.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,

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Collections of Claims, Notes and Accounts, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts, Deeds, Wills, Mechanic's Liens, &c., drawn and acknowledged. Partition of Lands, Dower, Forcelosure of Mortgages and Liens attended to. Abstracts of Title furnished. Probate Business, Sale of Lands by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees or Trustees, and their accounts and Settlements prepared.

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Z. V. RANEY, Dental Surgeon, Office over Rochester Sons' store.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain Teeth inserted on rubber and metal plates, and all work warranted.

H. G. CAMPBELL, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office one door West of Work & Baker's Tin Store, Logan, O. I. C. WRIGHT

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office Northwest cor. City Building, Logan,

J. H. DYE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office and Residence with Dr. James Little,

Main Street, Logan, O. ELI M. WEST.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT,

LOGAN, OHIO. The Lowest Rates and Best Companies, especial Agent for The North Western Mutani Life, of Milwaukee.

Money to Loan on First Mortgages,
Office in Dollison Block.

MAIN STREET HOUSE

Wm. Westlake, - -- Prop.

rms One Dollar per Day, Good Rooms e well amplied. Transient M cals 25cts class Sample Room attached.

Logan School Examiners Meetings.

The Board of School Examiners of Logan Village will hold regular meetings for the examination of applicants for teachers certificates as follows, vist On the Third Wenders of Femulary, April. June, August Orst. October and December at the office of the Superintendent, in the school building of said Village at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. By order of Examiners.

J.H. DYE, President.

DR. FRANCE, OF NEW YORK, Now Principal of the France Medical Institute, Columbus, Ohio,—The Celebrated Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and
Ear, by request of his many friends and patients has decided to visit

LOGAN, O. THURSDAY JULY 14

At the Rempel House from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.--ONE DAY ONLY. THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

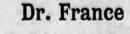
No. 30 West Gay Street, Columbus, O.

Established for the treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Also pri-

Consultation and Examination Free. The France Medical

Institute is Incorporated Capital \$300,000

Dr. France, of New York, the well known and successful specialist in chronic diseases and diseases of Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Chio has established the France Medical Institute, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most scientific principles. He is ably assisted by a corps of competent physicians and surgeons. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.



EXAMINATION.

Whenever it is known that Dr. France is stopping at a place, whother in the North, South, East or West crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disase he never asks a question, but deribes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is s and Dr. France's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the

Dr. FILNUE, of Now York, the well known Specialist in chron
led diseases and diseases of the Eye and Ear, Principal.

IT 18 WELL/KNOWN by all intelligent observers that it is impossible for any person no matter how highly endowed by nature or acquirments, to become thoroughly conversant with all the divisions of the science of medicine. Nearly all who have obtained distinction in medicine have made some special department their life work, being fitted therefore by matural adaption or selection, special education and experience. The Doctors having devoted several years to the speciol study of this class of diseases in hospitals and general practice, and having the most recent and improved instruments for finding out diseased conditions in the organs of the body, they propose to devote the whole of their time to the practice of these specialites.

They adopt the following plan which is peculiar to hospitals, and is not or never has been the practice of country doctors, viz? They carefully note the symptoms of the patient, ascertain the condition of the internal organs, examine Eye, Ear and Throat by the most recent and approved instruments and methods, all of which they carefully record in their register for future references. In this way they ascertain the true nature of the disease and its cause. Knowing the disease they know the changes it produces in the tissues, and, knowing the changes, they check them with specific remedies, and place the patient on the high road to recovery. When sick people consult them they readily check them with specific remedies, and place they patient on the high road to recovery. When sick people consult them they readily the check them with specific remedies, and place they beyond hope.

The examinations are in accordance with anatomical and physical science, and they will convince the most skeptical. By an examination they have successfully readed to life and chance of a perfect cure. Believing that science is truth, and "truth is mighty and will prevail," when known and knowing

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit,, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and

brilliant intellect may call with full confi-

DR. FRANCE After years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timildity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the soil tary habits of youth—and secret habits blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. My method of treatment will speedly and permanently care the most obstinate case and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE AGED MEN

There are many from the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for; on an examination of the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will be found and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin or milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid abpearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness, we will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genitourinary organs.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sextual Power, Weakness of Sextual Organs, Want of desire in Male or Female, whether from Introducent habits of youth or sextual limits in mature years or any cause that debilitates the sextual functions, speedily and perfectly cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk

incurred. Correspondence promptly answered, and medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. DISEASES OF WOMEN.

We have a special department thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialist, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not builted the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of the full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over ½ of our patients being indies, old, young, married, singifician and poor. Our metheds are entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local Treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS

which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

REMARKABLE CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or ferred. List of questions sent tree. Address with postage.

DR. FRANCE,
No. 30 WEST GAY STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

"Keep It Dark."

"We meet lots of horned cattle during the course of a barn-stormng tour," said an "old man" actor at the Tremont House. "While I was traveling with the Keep It Dark company last spring, we stopped one day at a small town in W. Va., where we were billed to play to play that night. It was getting late in the afternoon when our property man and slide trombone player ran up to me and said that our trunk hadn't arrived yet. Trunk? Yes, trunk. We didn't need but one trunk in our business, but we needed that very bad. It contained all our 'make-ups,' adso you see it didn't take me long to decide what to do. I reached the depot in a state of terrible perturbation. The baggagemaster sat on a trunk smoking a corncob pipe and expectorating at the head of a ten-penny nail which reared itself above a knot-hole in one of

the planks of the platform. "Where is our trunk ?" I exclaim-

ed with a gasp. "What trunk?" asked the baggageman, drenching the head of

"Why, the trunk that belongs to exasperated at the duffer's appar- depot here for years, says: "John ent indifference.

"Certainly," I replied. "Here it

dingy baggage-room."

here in the corner," he said, as he posed to talk much. He does most GOOD paused to discharge about a pint of the interviewing himself, and of tobacco juice through a knot- asks questions so well and rapidly hole in the building. Then he that he is gone before any allusion clambered over sacks of potatoes, is made to him of himself or his tions for guests and parties. Board-

coops and things with the trunk on his back.

panting before me, "we always do lounges lazily around the platform Gazette. things as they should be done." while waiting for the departure of

est hole in the room."

gan the baggageman, not the least John R. McLean of the Euquirer, is disturbed by my scold, "I always a genial laughing fellow who abmake it a point to follow instruc- solutely to talk on any subject. tions. When a case of eggs comes Henry Watterson, of the Courier exposed to a struggle for life with man, here marked "handle with care," Journal, is the most affable and in- or which have been trained to man's you bet there isn't a shell cracked telligent of all the peripatetic jourcontained all our 'make-ups,' admission tickets, and stage jewelry.

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It was a case of trunk or no pl carry in your pocketbook that the theories. Sam Randall is the carry in your pocketbook that the theories. Sam Randall is the poisoned fang, the muscular embrace, the request is granted. This is the least communicative of all the terrible tooth and beak would be there first time I ever saw a trunk public men who travel .- Pittsburg marked, Keep it dark," but you see Letter. stranger I followed instructions. I An Illinois woman was shut up bulk. An examination of mammalian ent as before. This, of course, requires guess the little sunlight that got in a folding bed and was nearly skulls, from their first appearance in strata into that corner over there didn't smothered to death. She says the

spile anything in the trunk." man a cigar and a ticket to the to stuff an old-fashioned mattress. show."—Chicago Herald.

Public Men as Talkers. An old time reporter who has our company," I replied, becoming done interviewing at the Union Sherman, the terror of the oldest "Gotcher check?" he asked, giv- reporter, comes out of the restauring the red-headed nail another ant and talks to the boys, as he SUMMER calls them, till he is barely able to catch the tail Pullman of the train. He talks freely, and with news-"The old fellow took the check, paper sense, of things of interest. Is now open for the senson. Situgot off the trunk with great delib- Few people know how to talk as eration, and piloted me into the well as Senator Sherman. Senator Sanford, of California, is not a fre-"I reckon I stuck that trunk over quent passenger, neither is he dis-

pork and beef packer, is another pretty good interrogator. White-"You see," he said, as he stood law Reid of the New York Tribune C. Olivares in Cincinnati Commercial "Well, I don't see how you make his train. Sometimes he talks, but that out," I replied, with a good more frequently he excuses himdeal of anger. "Here you have self. Murat Halstead, of The Cinkept me waiting two hours by hid- cinnati Commercial Gazette, is one ing that trunk away in the dark- is one of the most frequent of all Hudson river, and long armed ages were visitors to the Pittsburg Union de-"As I was a-saying before," bepot, and is always ready to talk.
an the baggageman, not the least John R. McLean of the Euquirer, is

next time an agent comes to her "The joke was on me, and I house with a modern improve- and quadrupeds of the northern hemissquared things by giving the old ment she will collect hair enough phere.—George Jackson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

-This Celebrated-

RESORT

ated 12 miles west of Logan and 10 miles east of

Adelphi, Roads

And easily reached. Mail six times a week. Ample accomoda-

TRYING TO CAPTURE CARLOTTA

A Mexican General's Story of His At-tempt to Take the Empress Prisoner. In 1873 I was coming from the City of Mexico to El Paso, Tex., and by chance I met Gen. Aurellano, who is now a mem-ber of the national congress in the City of Mexico. We began to talk of the improvements of the country and on other topics. When we passed the City of Queretaro, where Maximilian was made Queretaro, where Maximilian was made prisoner, I mentioned the incident about the Empress Carlotta in 1866, and he said: "Yes, it was I who made the attempt to capture her." "Will you explain to me how it was, and what your intentions were, general?" "Yes," he answered. "You may remember," he said, "the decree of Oct. 3, 1865, issued by Maximilian and his ministers, and which read: 'Every Mexican caught with any weapon in his hands shall be considered as a bandit and shall be executed immediately.' It is said that Maximilian himself was opposed to this decree, but, influenced by Residue 1986. himself was opposed to this decree, but, influenced by Bazaine and the Empress Carlotta, was compelled to issue it. Now, by this merciless law we lost the bravest

of our soldiers and the best of our generals. "In May of 1866 the well known and perhaps the best of our guerrilleros, Nicolas Romero, was taken prisoner in Jalisco and brought to the City of Mexico, where, together with others, he was to be shot on the 6th of June. I had the and merciful with his prisoners, and I resolved, at the risk of my life, to save him. I was commanding 1,000 men; my headquarters was the Mount of San Juan, which you know is not far from the capital. I also daylight, under the full glare of the sunday as well as at night, without paraphernatia or mystic aids, that would puzzle the most astute professor of civilized magic; some, to be sure, susceptible of explanation under physical and psychical laws. headquarters was the Mount of San Juan, which you know is not far from the capital; I chose sixty of my bravest men, and, favored by the darkness of the night of the 5th of June, I led them through the forests of the road connecting the castle of Chapultepec with the capital. I hid my men and myself. hid my men and myself in a small river along the road; I knew the empress had the morning, as she was accustomed to take a ride every morning at that hour from the city to the castle. My intention was to capture her, and by doing that I was sure to rescue my great follows: was sure to rescue my great friend. I also knew she had with her ten or twelve men, but I had six times that number, and what gave me confidence was they did not expect such an attack.

ture her.' Just then Charlotta came in sight, and with the cry to my men, 'For Mexicol' we sprang to the bed of the road, and a hand in hand struggle at once began. The empress, to my sur-prise, instead of fleeing toward the castle, as I expected she would, turned to the city. I followed her closely—very closely. I was about to catch the tail of her horse, but by that time I was at the gate falls with abrupt inflections. In this of the city, and before 200 or more the demons are alternately coaxed, huof the city, and before 200 or more the demons are alternately coaxed, hu-French soldiers, who were thunderstruck mored or threatened, and in every way at the sight of their empress passing like abjured to leave their present habitation lightning between them. The captain and resume their proper forms. In the commanding this body of soldiers was meantime the assistants keep up a run-Boulanger! I took advantage of their ning accompaniment with drums and ratsurprise and returned to my men. The less made from gourds and parchment. empress owed her life to the beautiful Gradually the songs become louder and mare. Indeed, that mare beat my horse and saved her mistress. When I reached the place where my men were, all the Strength soldiers with the execution of the conjugar, until it becomes the French soldiers with the exception of voice of the conjurer, until it becomes a one, the captain, were lying on the road, frantic, piercing shrick, and the din is a some killed, others wounded, and a woman was lying also on a zarape of one of my soldiers. I told the captain to take care of his companions and the chief performer, black in the face and woman, and ordered my soldiers to retreat to the Mount of San Juan. I was unsuccessful, but even now I feel confill themselves to repletion. This perscious of having done all in my power to formance is repeated again and again

The general was so affected that I did gunpowder, fish entrails, bear's hair,

Wonders of the Miccene Age. Were we, in vision, to behold that wonderful Miocene age, where as yet no traces of man have been found, when vines and magnolias grew in northern lands, palm trees flourished along the which now exist, with habits and instincts less complex than those of their surviving

the mailed coat, the heavy hoof, the doing work which is accomplished now in these more populous times by bodies diminished in size and brains increased in onwards, lends countenance to this argu-ment; that there has been, on the whole, a mental improvement among the birds

Best Form of Locomotive. The same diversity of opinion as to the best form of locomotive for general use appears to prevail in England as in America. While coupled wheels are mostly preferred for passenger engines, five feet to six feet six inches diameter, a few leading American engineers prefer single drivers, and are disposed to revert to even seven feet, a diameter which has been tried and abandoned in the past as not meeting the expectations entertained of it. About fifteen years is the estimated average life of an American locomotive. It is generally admitted that railway trains in England are driven at a faster rate of speed than in the United States say about 20 per cent. In excess of the latter. There are express trains, however, between some of our principal cities, that compare favorably with those in England.—New York Sun.

coops of chickens, and a stack of green hides, until he reached the darkest corner in the room.

"Guess this is it, stranger," I heard him mutter, and a moment later he came tumbling over the views. Phil Armour, the Chicago

"Bande to him of himself or his tions for guests and parties. Boarding by the day week or month at ting by the day week or month at ing by the day week or month at ting by the day week or month at ing by the day week or month at ting by A lady who has been visiting at Wind-

THE INDIAN MEDICINE MAN.

Condulas Of

Wonderful Feats of Jugglery-Wrestling Although the Indian medicine man

does not practice with white men's medi-cine, he evidently can do much through the powerful influence of the beliefs which actuate his subjects as well as himself. The following declaration is certainly remarkable:

"I have known neuralgias, rheums tisms, fevers, dysenteries, diarrhous, agues, paralyses, cystitis, etc., to be per-manently relieved or benefited; tumors to disappear; convulsions controlled or pro-duced; persons to become instantaneously stricken with blindness or palsy; rendered oblivious to pain and torture; deprived of muscular power and made as rigid as marble; to drop as if dead and pulseless; rise and walk when an instant before incapable of the slightest exertion-all by the conjurations and incantations of med icine men. Also, I am personally conversant with the prediction of events in the far future exactly as they subsequently occurred, and with scrupulous fidelity to details; the movements of persons and individuals to be described in minutiæ who had never been seen, much less heard of, and who were hundreds of miles away at the time. Moreover, I have witnessed feats of legerdemain, jug-glery and necromancy, exhibited in broad

patient is shut up in a close and stifling atmosphere and submitted to combina-

proceeds to business at once. The diag-nosis does not bother him, for all diseases have a similar origin, and, by means of the amulets in his medicine bag, he can "I waited. The hour came, and I immediately find out which is the special said to my soldiers: 'Don't hurt the foul fiend he has to deal with, as well woman on a white horse, but try to cap-ture her.' Just then Charlotta came in one opinion is possible; the number and malignancy of the demons at work in a given case is the only thing to be de termined.

If possible, the incantation is put off until night, because the spirits are more easily brought under discipline in dark-ness. The proceedings usually begin with a monotonous chant that rises and while the smoke and furnes of burning parchment, fur and other odorous sub stances too disgusting to mention fill the

lodge to suffocation with smells that can fairly be felt. During the interval the patient is blown upon with the breath, the painful parts sucked with the mouth, or gashed with knives or flints, so that an mitation of wet cupping can be practiced air has been exhausted by suction. To complete the expulsion of the demon, and swinging in British, French and German to keep him away, the incantation ends with a discharge of firearms through the lodges and all around, and this is sometimes kept up for hours after the medi cine man has taken his departure. Sometimes the demon shows but little representatives which have been for ages' strength and is driven away quite easily, To look upon that pre-human world those just described before the patient

but a strong and malignant individual may require a grand council of practitioners and several weeks of efforts like tunately, in spite of all precautions, the demon frequently returns; there is a relapse; or, as the unbeliever might say, the nervous excitement and impression upon the imagination wear off, and the same old conditions are found to be presmore incantations, until at last nature comes to the sick man's aid or death closes the scene. In the latter event the practitioner is not blamed. It is to be reputation would endeavor to outwit the medicine men and come back with every opportunity, and the more powerful its nanifestations when it does the greater the evidence of ability on the part of the practitioner. Besides, the one first in possession may have called in others to help him defy the medicine men, or the supreme spirit himself may have taken matters into his own hands and interfered with all efforts to save the patient because the latter has broken some vow made years before, perhaps. At all events, the result was inevitable, for the savage is a firm believer in fate.-Globe-Democrat.

Detectives in the Mines. Says a Mexican mine owner: "We usu-

ally have trusty men who act as detectives and work around in the mine picking up information. In this way we discove many strange devices to smuggle out the mineral. One day a detective came to me and said when such and such men come out examine their sandals. I had that done. On the bottoms of the sandals was what appeared to be mud, but when it was scraped into a pan and worked I it was scraped into a pan and worked I found that it ran at the rate of \$3,000 to the ton. My miners had plastered a thin layer of mud from the mine over the leather and then sprinkled on the particles of silver, and over all had put another layer of mud. They were working for thirty-seven and a half cents a day, and carrying out fifty cents worth of silver on the sole of each sandal."—New York Tribune.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SPONGE

Description of a Prize Taker-Mediter ranean Sponges—Curiosities Found.
"That is the largest Florida sponge in
the world," said a William street dealer

to a reporter. The sponge looked like the thatched roof of a small cabin, and measures

eight feet in circumference when wet.
"We have one in Philadelphia on temporary exhibition there that is ten feet in circumference. It is from the Mediterranean. This sponge has taken medals in France, Amsterdam, New Orleans and other places. We would not take \$500 for it. It holds fifteen gallons of water."

The reporter was then shown the smallest, which is as big as a chestnut, and never grows any larger. It is taken

on the reefs and is sold for a slate sponge. "The Mediterranean sponges," con-tinued the informant, "are taken in the Grecian archipelago, by men in diving suits, who go into much deeper water than they do in Florida. There most of them are taken with grappling irons, in the same way as oysters. They can be seen with the eye at the bottom, clinging to the rocks. When one is dislodged another grows in its place, taking from six months to a year. A great many are also taken in the Bahamas. The market for that crop is Nassau, New Providence. Key West is the market for the Florida sponges, which are taken all along the coast. Trieste and London are the markets for the Mediterranean sponges. Some are taken off the coast of China."

"Are any curiosities found in them?" "We had one once that inclosed a large jug. It was a fine sponge, and and from completely around it. They are frequently full of shells. When a sponge is first taken out of the water it is as black as ink, and it has to be treated by various processes until it becomes the color commonly seen. A sponge is the lowest order of animal life, being considered partly animal and partly vegetable. A number of minute animals live in it. The business is about half a century old in this country. Sponges are sold by the bale in this country, and by the case in Europe. They weigh from 25 to 100 pounds. When sold by weight the dealers are allowed to sand them about 25 per cent. Prices range from \$10 to \$150, the latter for very fine toilet sponges. There are many grades, such as silk, velvet, cup, glass, bath, surgeon, slate, etc."

'When is the active season?' "Spring and fall are the active seasons for selling. For gathering, the latter part of the year—November and De-cember—is the most active, although some fishing is carried on all the year.'

New York Mail and Express.

New York's Network of Wires There are about 20,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York city. Of this number the Western Union Telegraph company operates and controls more than 5,000 miles, 500 miles of which are already placed in conduits underground. The same company operates over 430,000 miles all told. Its wires if stretched in one continuous line would go around the globe nearly eighteen times, and they would reach from the earth to the moon and almost back again. The 20,000 miles of wire in this would make over 2,220 parallel lines from the Battery to Harlem river, and over double that number from the East to the North river at the greatest width

of Mannattan Island. This length of wire weighs comparatively little. The wires of the Western Union company vary in weight from 330 to 650 pounds per mile. Taking the smallest sized wire as a basis for calculation, one ton of metal would make thirteen and one-third miles of wire, while 2,000 tons would be sufficient to stretch around the world, with plenty to spare. per pound. They are very durable when stretched through an open country, lasting from twenty-five to thirty years. Atmospheric changes affect them but little. Repairs are chiefly made in towns where chemical substances are used for manufacturing purposes, the smoke from the factory chimneys being very destruc-tive to the metal.

Methods of the Dudes. The old clo' man could, if he would, tell curious secrets of well dressed humanity. Most of us can recall transactions with this peripatetic trader, in which, after treating with contumely each individual piece of a not inelegant wardrobe, he lugged off the garments and left with the seller a pitifully small sum in exchange. The gilded youth does these things better. His old clothes are but technically old, as the young soldier of a few years' service is technically a veteran. He never wears a garment longer than a few weeks, and he sells it for a fair percentage of the original cost. He gets long credits from his tailor and cash down from the old clo' man. He thus contrives to be always well dressed at a comparatively moderate cost. It is told of a great ready made clothier's son that the young man appeared in a new suit at least once a month. He wore his garments carefully, and after they had been pressed and cleaned returned them to his father's stock to be sold as new to an unsuspecting public.—New York Letter.

The manufacture of sand is an important industry, which has Pittsburg for its headquarters, although the sand is not made within the limits of the city. There is a considerable traffic in Mone sand, which is scooped up from the bed of the river, to be used for common building purposes; but the manufacture of sand is quite another affair, and the product goes into quite a different com-

modity, which is glass.

Practically glass is almost pure sand, other substances used in its manufacture for fluxing being consumed while the sand is transformed to a greater or less degree of transparency. The sand used in glass raking is almost pure silica, so nearly pure that there is less than 1 per cent, of iron, magnesia and aluminum, to 50.1 per cent, of the other. And of this sand, which is quarried out of the hills and ground down to various degrees of lineness, and washed to various degrees of whiteness, 800 tons are manufactured daily, 400 tons being consumed in and about Pittsburg and 400 tons go-ing into eastern Ohio and West Virginia, to Wheeling, Bellaire, Columbus and all